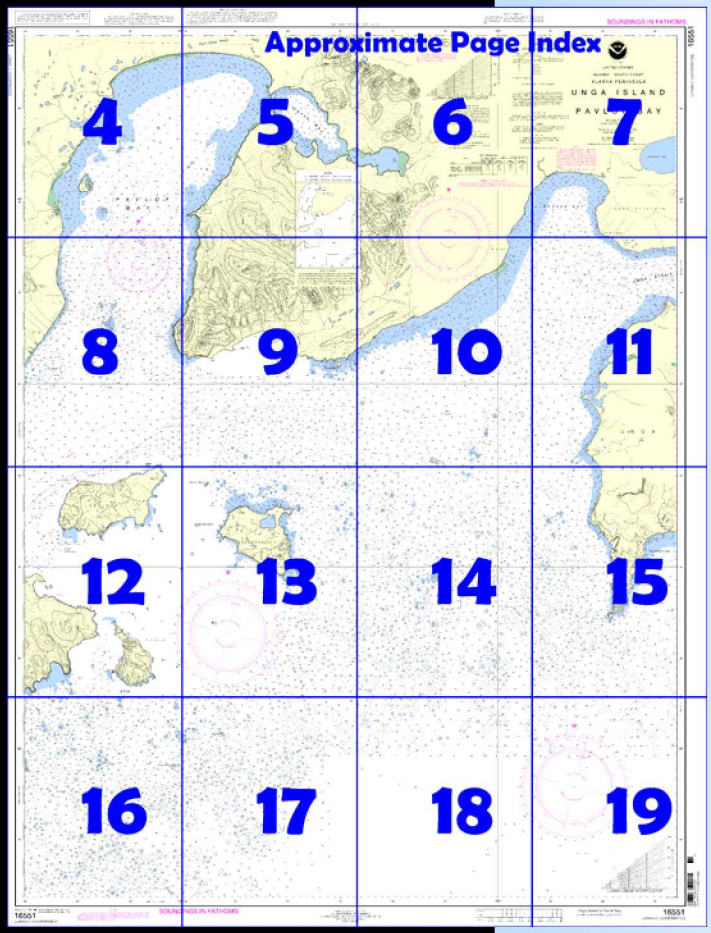
BookletChart™

Unga Island to Pavlof Bay

(NOAA Chart 16551)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

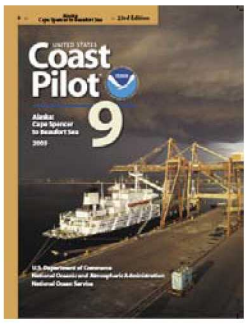
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(500) **Beaver Bay**, across Unga Strait from Unga Island and W of Cape Aliaksin, is open to the S but is free of offshore dangers. An exposed anchorage is in the upper part of the bay in 5 to 25 fathoms; there is little protection from the N winds that tend to draw down over the mountains and through the valleys into the bay with intensified force. Dangers are within 0.4 mile of the E shore and 1 mile of the W shore of the bay; the head of the bay shoals gradually.

(501) Foul ground with considerable kelp is within the 10-fathom curve that extends from 0.4 to 2.5 miles offshore between Beaver Bay and Pavlof Bay; relatively shallow water is along the shore. A shoal spot, covered 7¼ fathoms, is 2.5 miles SE by S of Seal Cape Light.

(503) **Seal Cape** has a flat-topped mound 100 feet high at the outer end, and is joined to the mainland by a low neck of land; it is difficult to recognize. **Moses Rock**, 3 miles W of Seal Cape Light, are two breakers 0.3 mile apart. A 10-fathom depth, irregular bottom, was found 1.2 miles S of Seal Cape; the area was not developed by further soundings.

(504) **Coal Bay**, W of Seal Cape, is a good shelter for small vessels in NE weather. However, only a small part of the bay has been surveyed; vessels should not enter without local knowledge.

(506) **Pavlof Bay**, on the SE coast of the Alaska Peninsula 25 miles W of Unga Island, is open but leads to Canoe Bay, a landlocked arm. Several cabins along the shores are occupied by fur trappers during the winter.

(507) Dangerous rocks and small islands are in the entrance to Pavlof Bay. The E shore is bold and strewn with rocks and reefs; the interior is mountainous. The N shore consists of reddish eroded bluffs 30 to 70 feet high giving way to a sand and ash beach near the entrance to Canoe Bay. The W shore is comparatively low with rolling grassland in the interior.

(508) NW winds sweep out of Pavlof Bay with great force in the early spring and fall. The prevailing winds in summer are SE to SW, and they draw up the bay with considerable force causing at times a heavy sea in the upper part of the bay. Fog is more prevalent in the entrance than in the upper part of the bay.

(509) In N weather, anchorage may be selected at any place in the N part of Pavlof Bay. The bottom consists of mud and ashes, and has good holding qualities. In SE weather, good protection may be had just NW of Cape Tolstoi in 15 fathoms, sticky mud bottom. In W weather, anchorage may be found near the W shore about 2 miles S of Ivan Island.

(512) **Lump Island**, 1 mile NNW of Flat Island, is 45 feet high, small, and rocky. A 20-foot-high detached rock is connected to the S side of the island by a reef that uncovers. A rock that uncovers is 300 yards N of Lump Island.

(513) A dangerous shoal, covered 7 feet, is 0.7 mile E of Lump Island. Kelp marking the shoal may be drawn under by strong tidal currents.

(515) **Settlement Point**, 7.5 miles N of Cape Tolstoi, is a low narrow tableland. The 208-foot-high hill just back of the point is prominent. Shelter for small craft may be had on either side of the point in all except SW winds. A dangerous reef that uncovers about 4 feet is 0.2 mile S of the point. A 2¾-fathompatch is 1.2 miles N of the point.

(518) **Ivan Island**, 1.5 miles NW of Gull Island, is the largest in Pavlof Bay. It is 200 feet high and flat topped with vertical cliffs rising abruptly from the water. On the E side is a shallow basin for launches; about 6 feet can be carried through the two entrances at high water. Shoal water with scattered kelp is between Ivan Island and the mainland.

(519) **Round Island**, over 2 miles NE of Ivan Island, is 90 feet high, small, and round topped. Two 25-foot-high rocky islets are NE of the island.

(520) There is considerable foul ground with depths less than 1 fathom extending as much as 2 miles from the W shore of Pavlof Bay from Gull Island to and including the N side.

(521) **Canoe Bay** joins Pavlof Bay at the NE end by a 175-yard-wide channel between 50-foot-high rocky entrance points. The controlling depth is 23 feet between deep water in both bays, but care is necessary to avoid several shoal spots of less than 3 fathoms and a 1¼-fathom rock 0.7 mile E of the S entrance point. The current velocity is estimated at 5 to 7 knots in the entrance; slack water occurs at about the time of high and low water in Canoe Bay.

(522) A mountainous ridge that culminates in a remarkable volcano with an extinct circular-shaped crater borders the N side of Canoe Bay. **Cone Peak**, on the S side of Canoe Bay, is 1,280 feet high and prominent from Pavlof Bay.

(523) NW winds do not blow strongly in Canoe Bay, but it is reported that NE winds of winter sweep down the bay with great violence.

(524) Anchorage in Canoe Bay may be selected just inside the entrance in 4 to 10 fathoms, hard bottom, or in the E part in 23 fathoms, sticky bottom.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 26/08
Corrected through LNM Apr. 22/08

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

WIRE-DRAGGED AREAS

The area tinted in green was swept in 1942 for previously undetected dangers to navigation. All dangers found are shown on this chart.

o. 1

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sand Point, AK	KSDP	840 AM

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 55° 10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

The contour lines are hill shapes sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.043" southward and 7.226" westward to agree with this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

HEIGHTS

Elevation of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

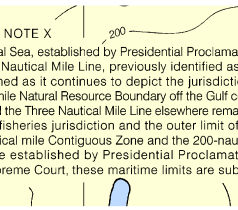
SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X



Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Beaver Bay	(55°28'N/160°50'W)	7.3	6.6	1.4
Settlement Pt	(55°30'N/161°28'W)	7.2	6.4	1.2
Ukolnoi Island	(55°16'N/161°32'W)	7.0	6.3	1.3

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Apr 2008)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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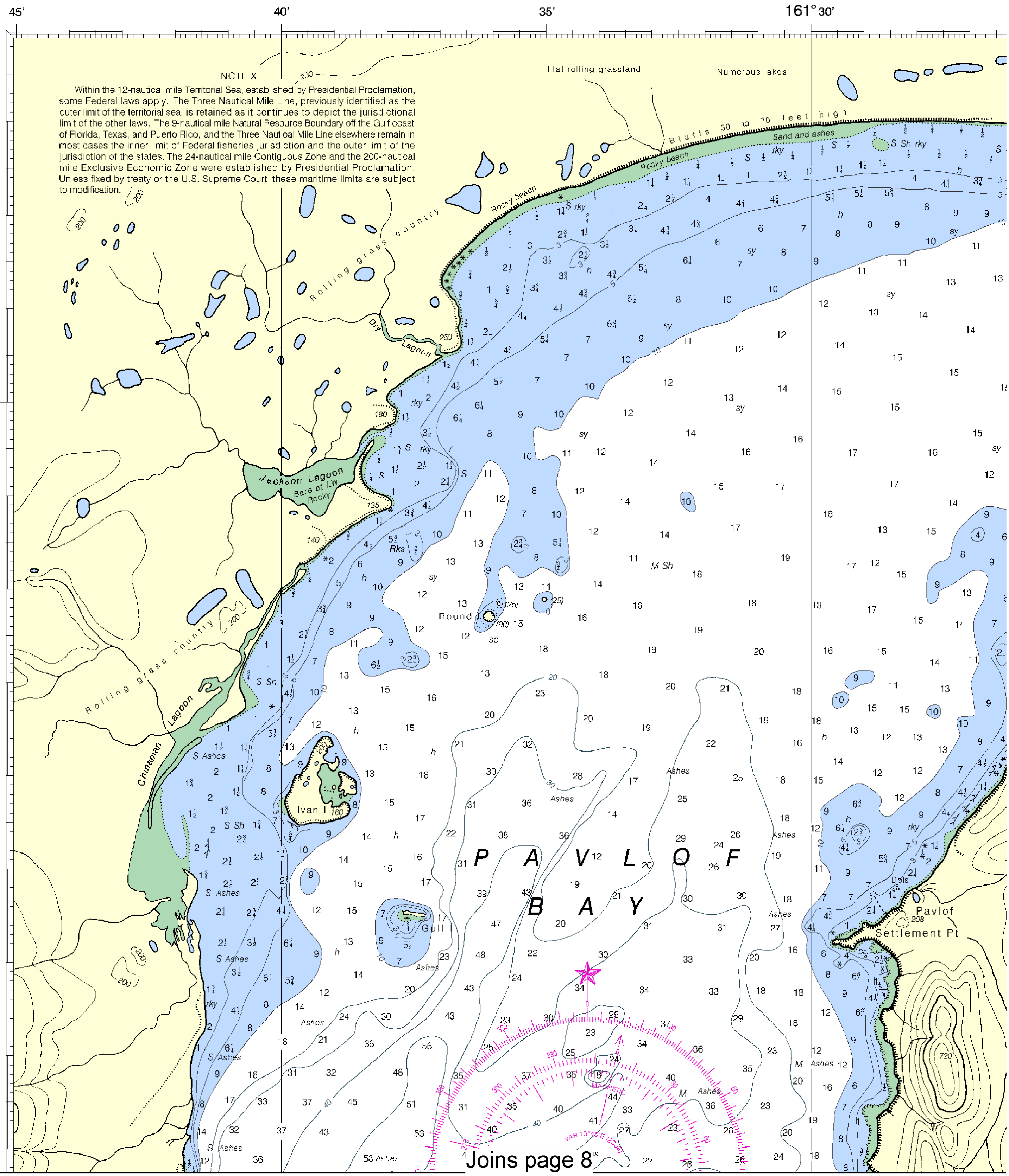

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
ix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners
printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New
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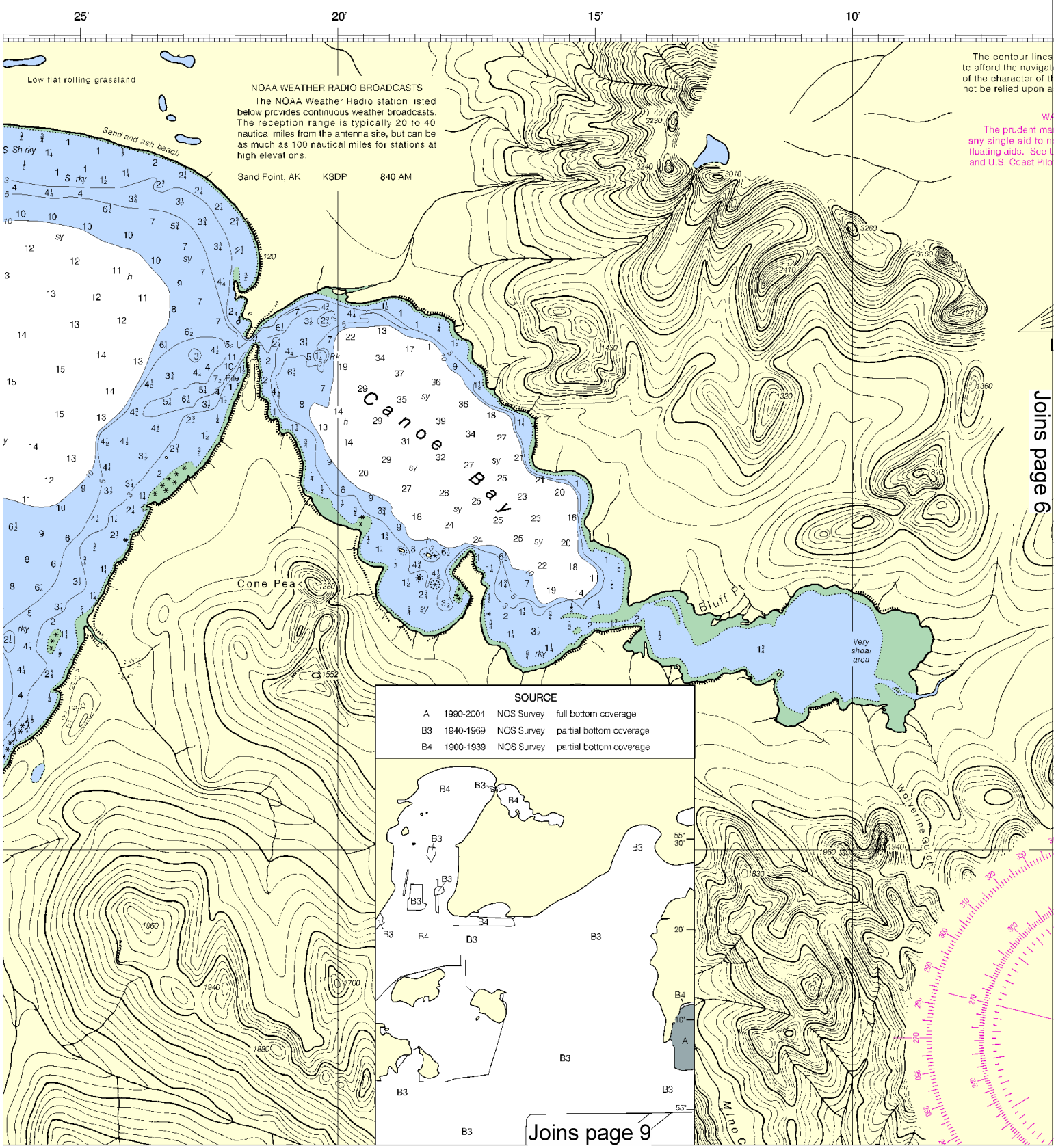
ceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or

Formerly C&GS 8074, 1st Ed., Feb. 1926 C-1943-604 KAPP 2536



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Report all
Response Ce
Coast Guard
153).

20' 15' 10' 05'

THER RADIO BROADCASTS
Weather Radio station isted
continuous weather broadcasts.
range is typically 20 to 40
om the antenna site, but can be
0 nautical miles for stations at

KSDP 840 AM

The contour lines are hill shapes sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

WARNING
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LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	H
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Settlement Pt	(55°30'N/161°28'W)	
Uko noi Island	(55°16'N/161°32'W)	

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Int

(Apr 2008)

COLREGS, 80.170
International Regulations for Preventing C
The entire area of this chart falls seaward

WIRE-DRAGGE
The area tinted in green
previously undetected da
All dangers found are sho

Canoe Bay

Bluff Pt

Very shoal area

Wolverine Gulch

Mino C

SOURCE

A	1990-2004	NOS Survey	full bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

POLLUTION REPORTS

ıll spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National
Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
d facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16551

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

161° 55' 50' 45'

35'

55° 30'

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

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AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HEIGHTS

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CAUTION

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For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

ALASKA PENINSULA

UNGA ISLAND TO PAVLOF BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 55° 10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

ION

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet	feet	feet
7.3	6.6	1.4
7.2	6.4	1.2
7.0	6.3	1.3

ım values for a tide station. Real-time water levels,
Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

705 (see note A)
g Collisions at Sea, 1972.
ard of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

GED AREAS
en was swept in 1942 for
dangers to navigation.
shown on this chart.

Lefthand Bay

Kagayan Flats

BEAVER BAY

CAPE ALIAKSIN

Top of bluff

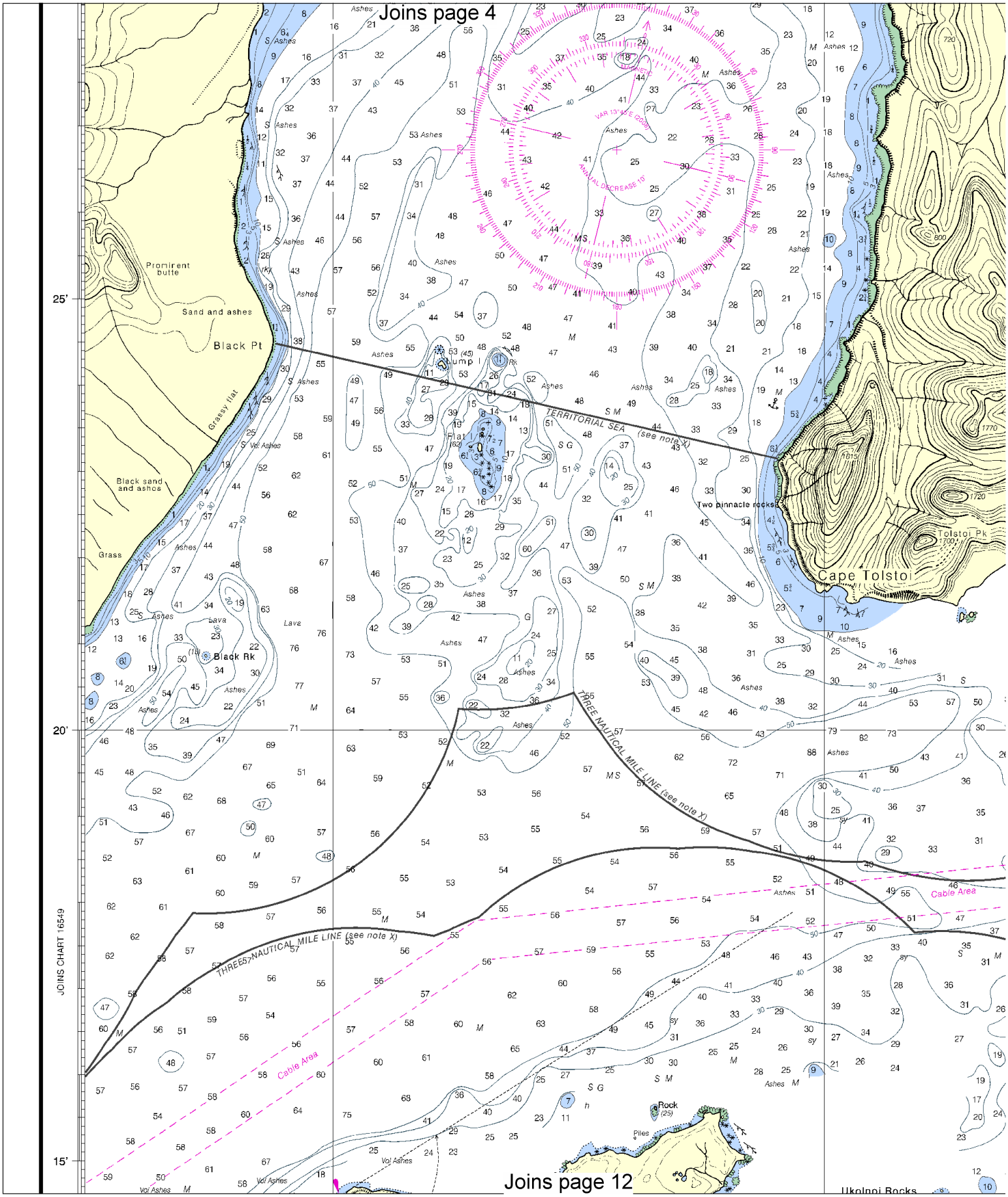
Point Aliaksin

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

c Ginity Pt

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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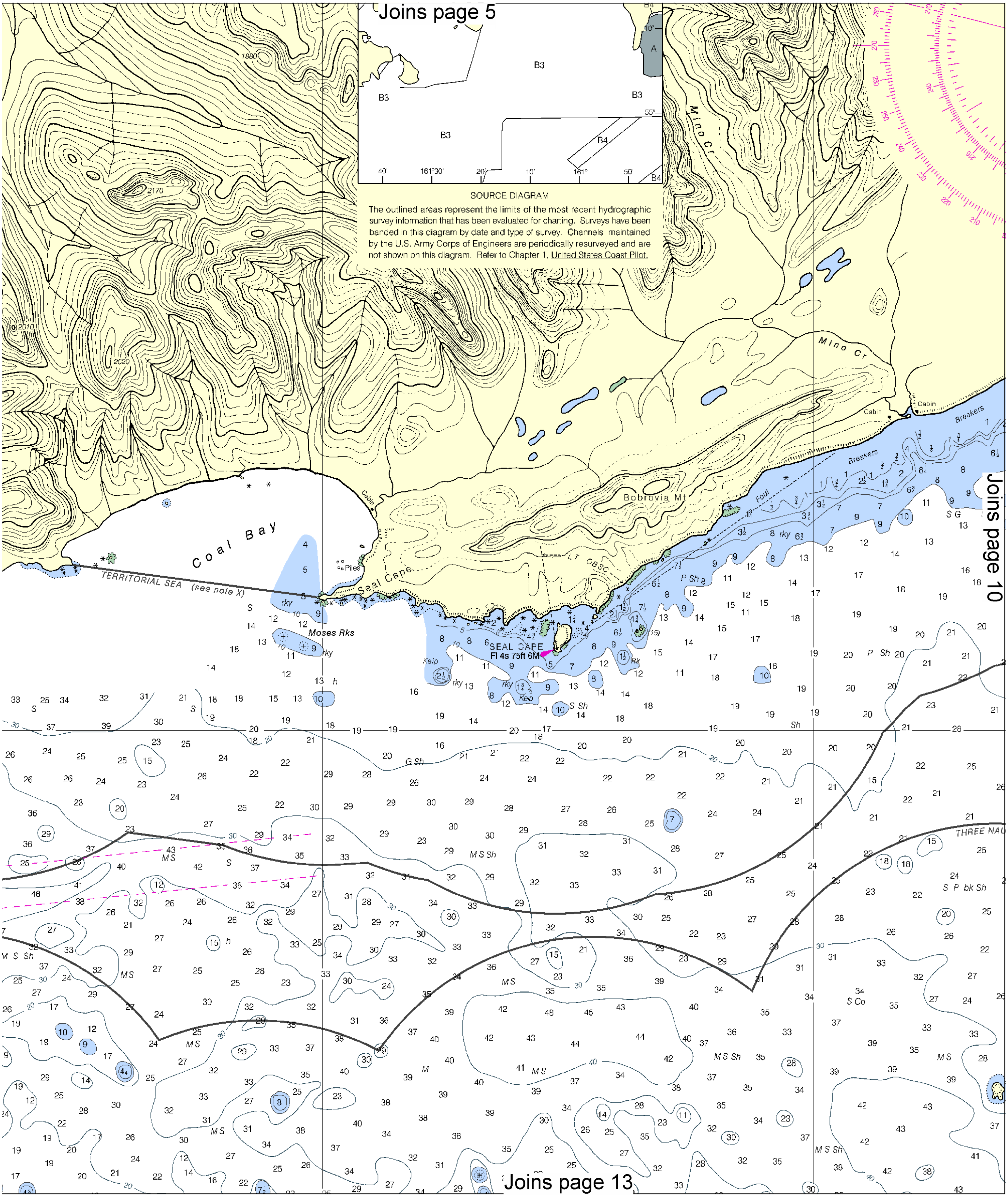
Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
SOURCE DIAGRAM
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B3
B4
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161°
55°
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Cabin
Breakers
Bobrovia Mt
Coal Bay
Seal Cape
Piles
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Kelp
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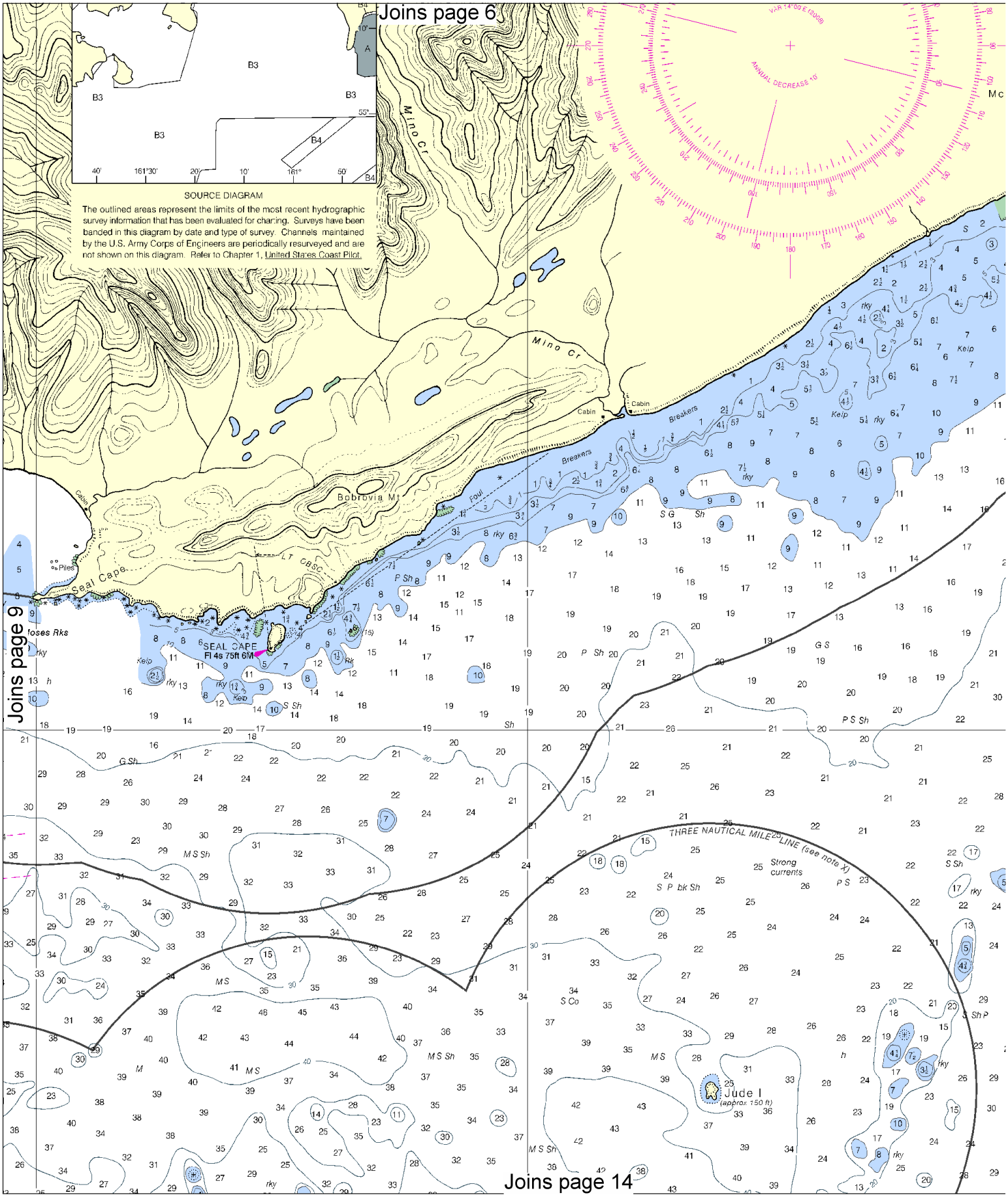

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Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

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Yards

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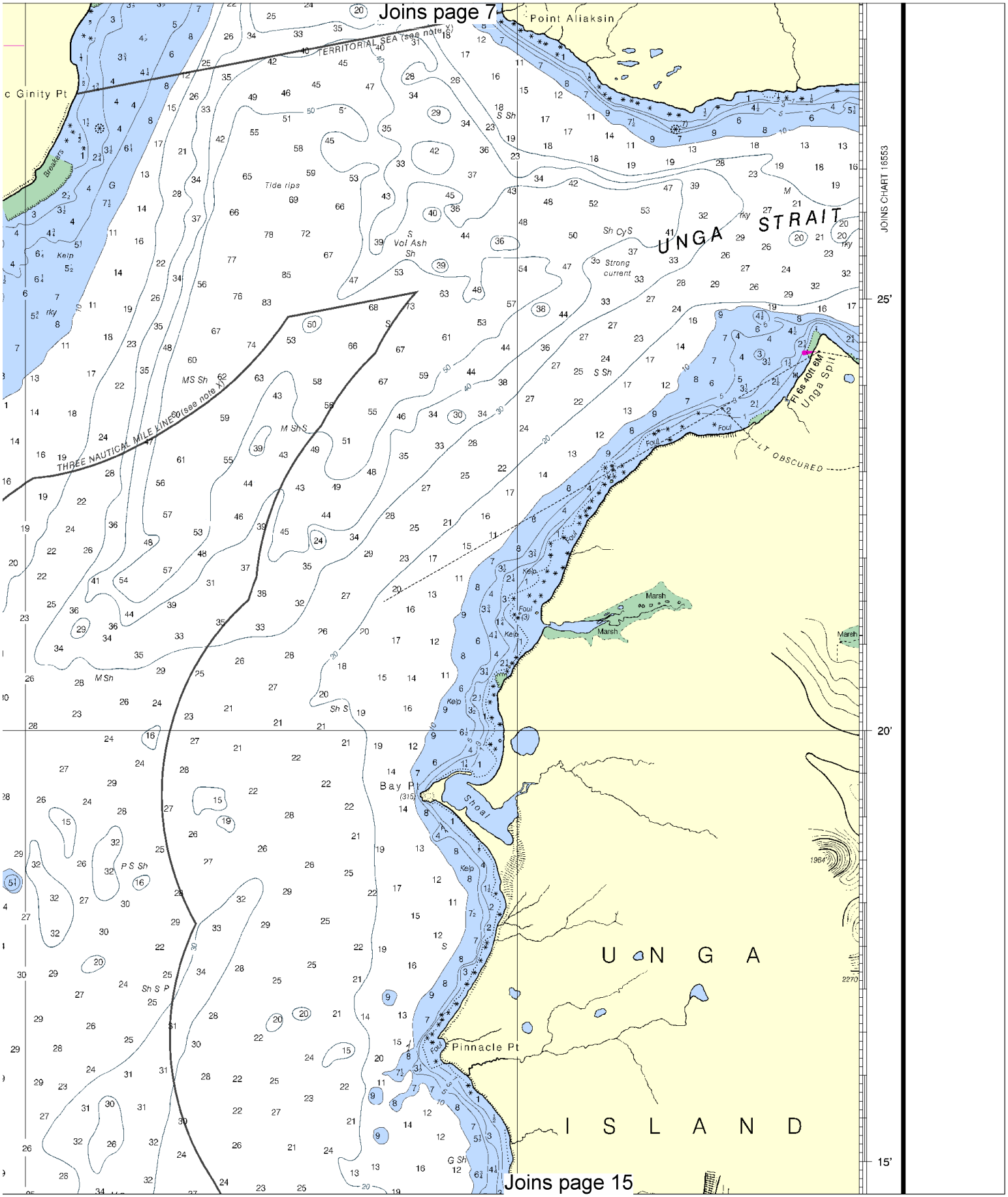
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UNGA STRAIT
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JOINS CHART 16553
25'
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
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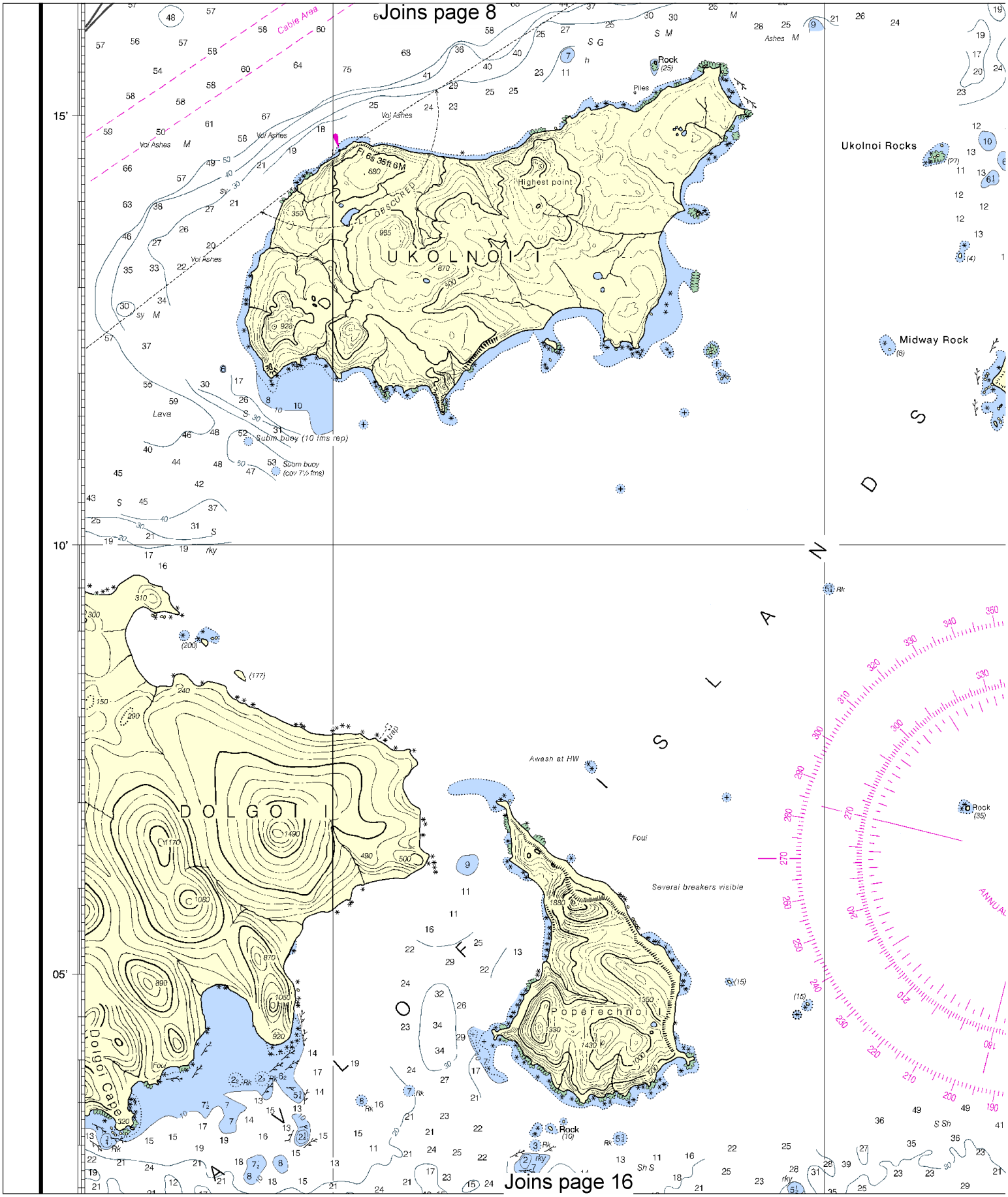
Pinnacle Pt
I S L A N D
Sh S P
G Sh
15'
Joins page 15



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North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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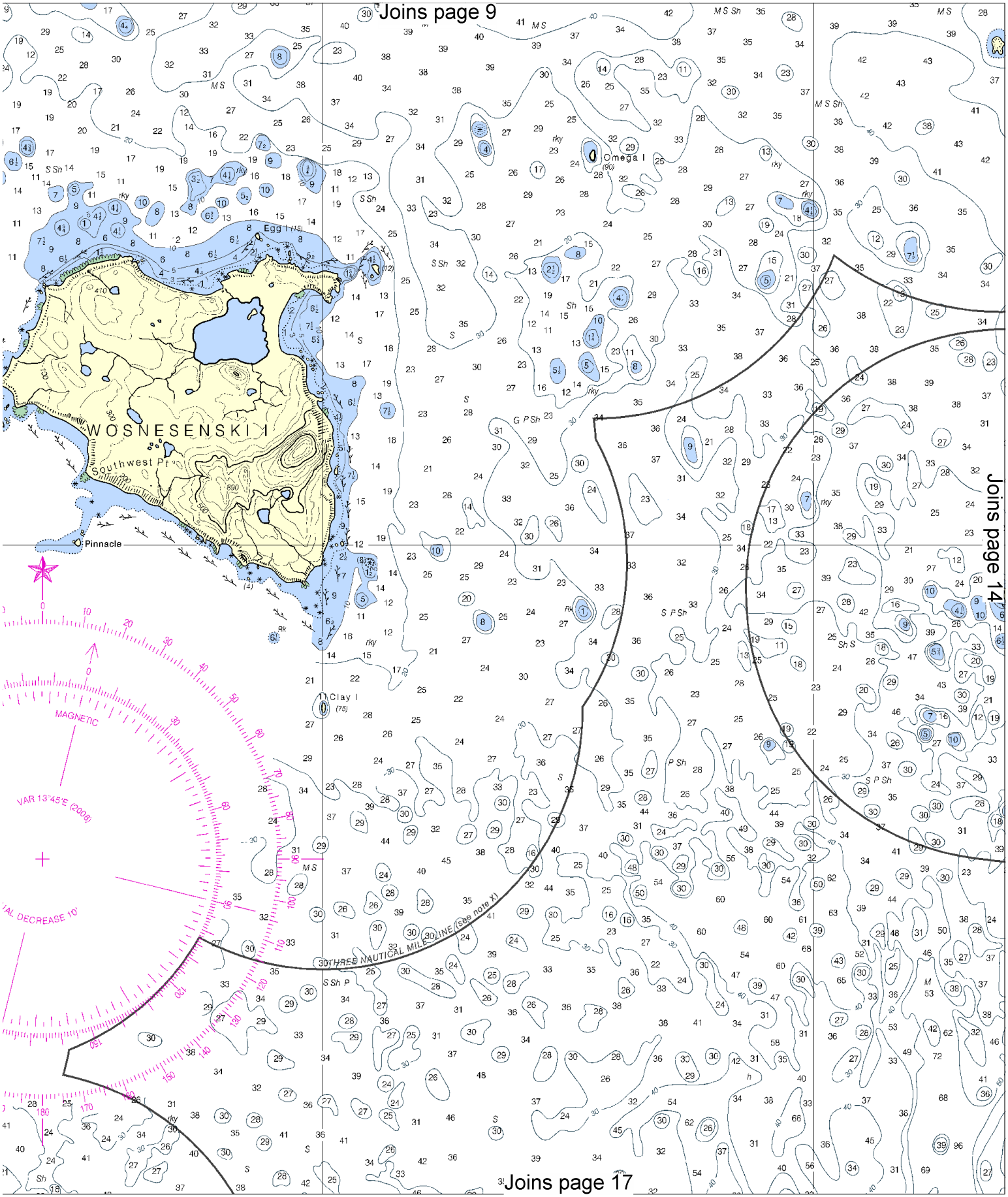
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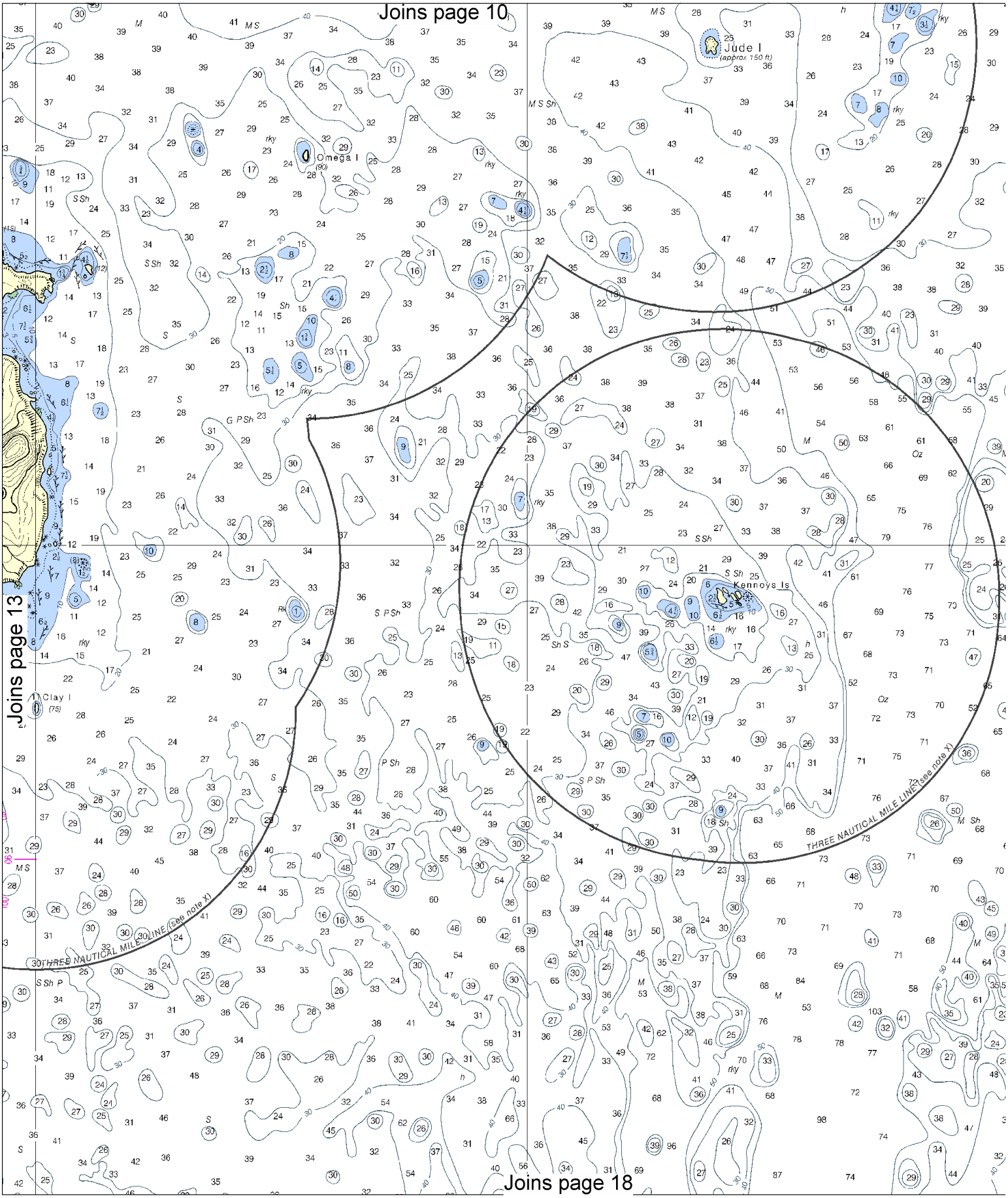
WOSNESENSKI I
Southwest Pt
Egg I (15)
Omega I (90)
Pinnacle
Clay I (75)
MAGNETIC
VAR 13°45'E (2008)
AL DECREASE 10'
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (See note X)
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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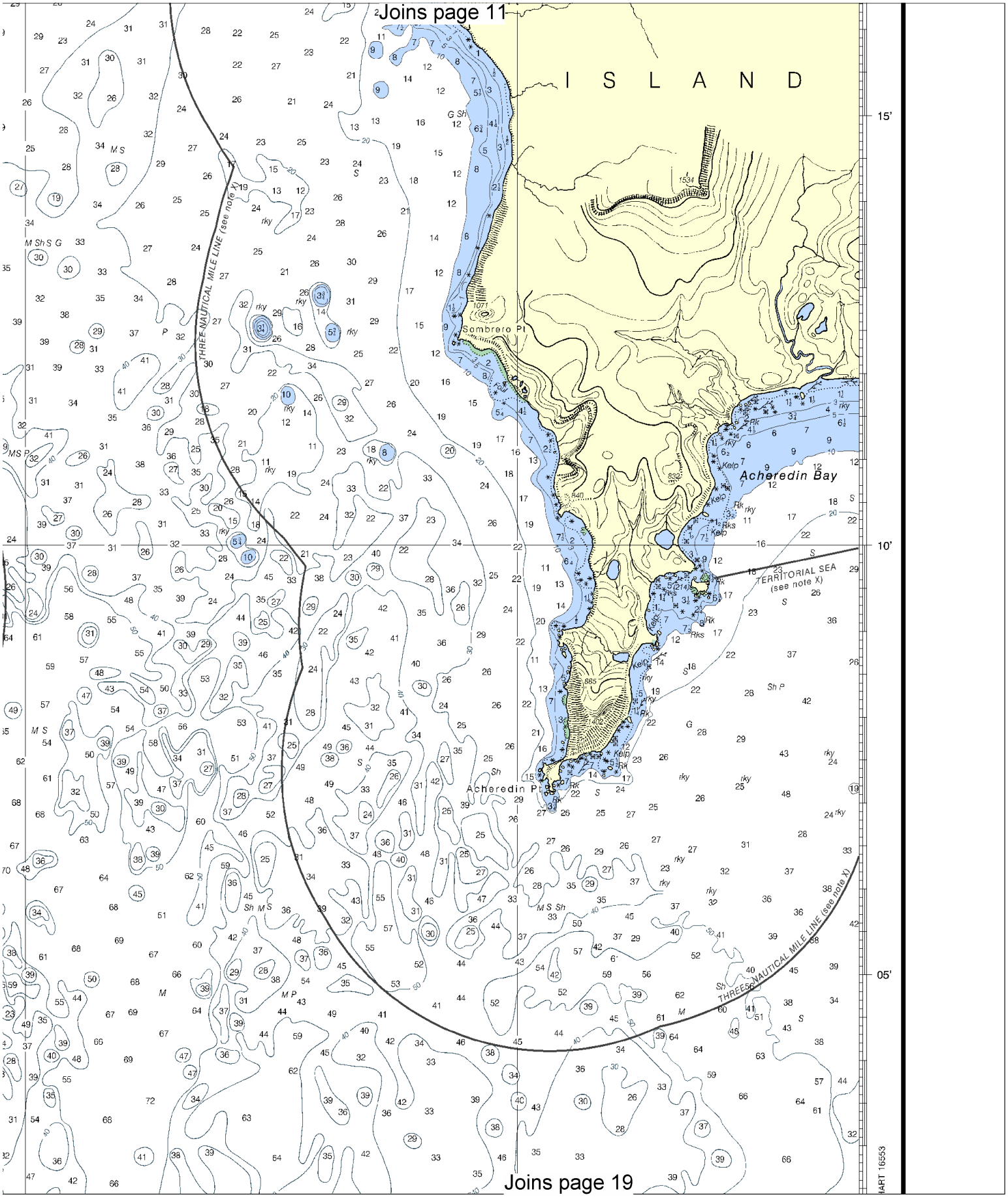
Joins page 11
I S L A N D
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10'
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Sombrero Pt
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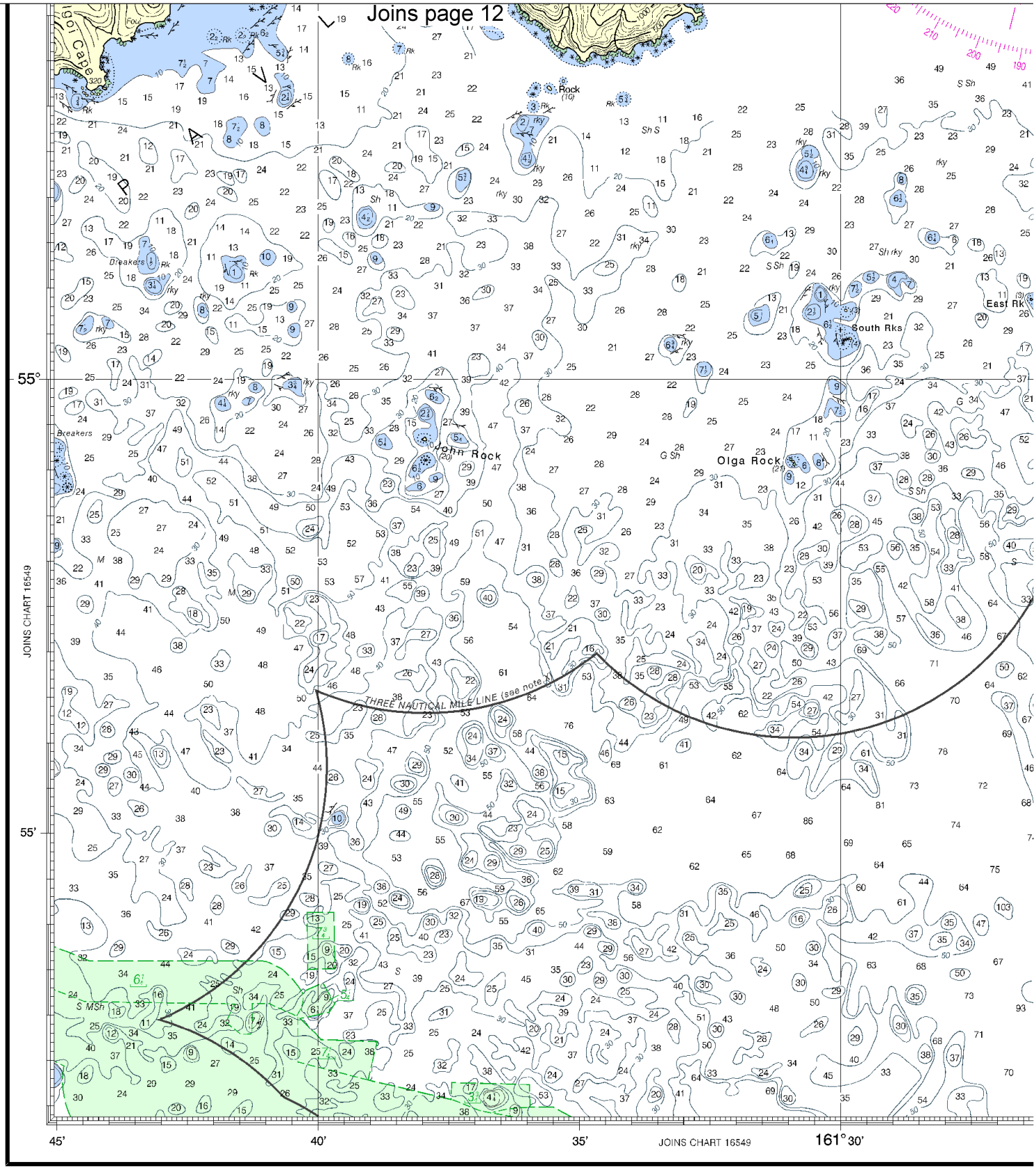
Achseredin Pt
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Joins page 19
MART 16553



10th Ed., Apr. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 26/08
Corrected through LNM Apr. 22/08

16551

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FATH

16

North

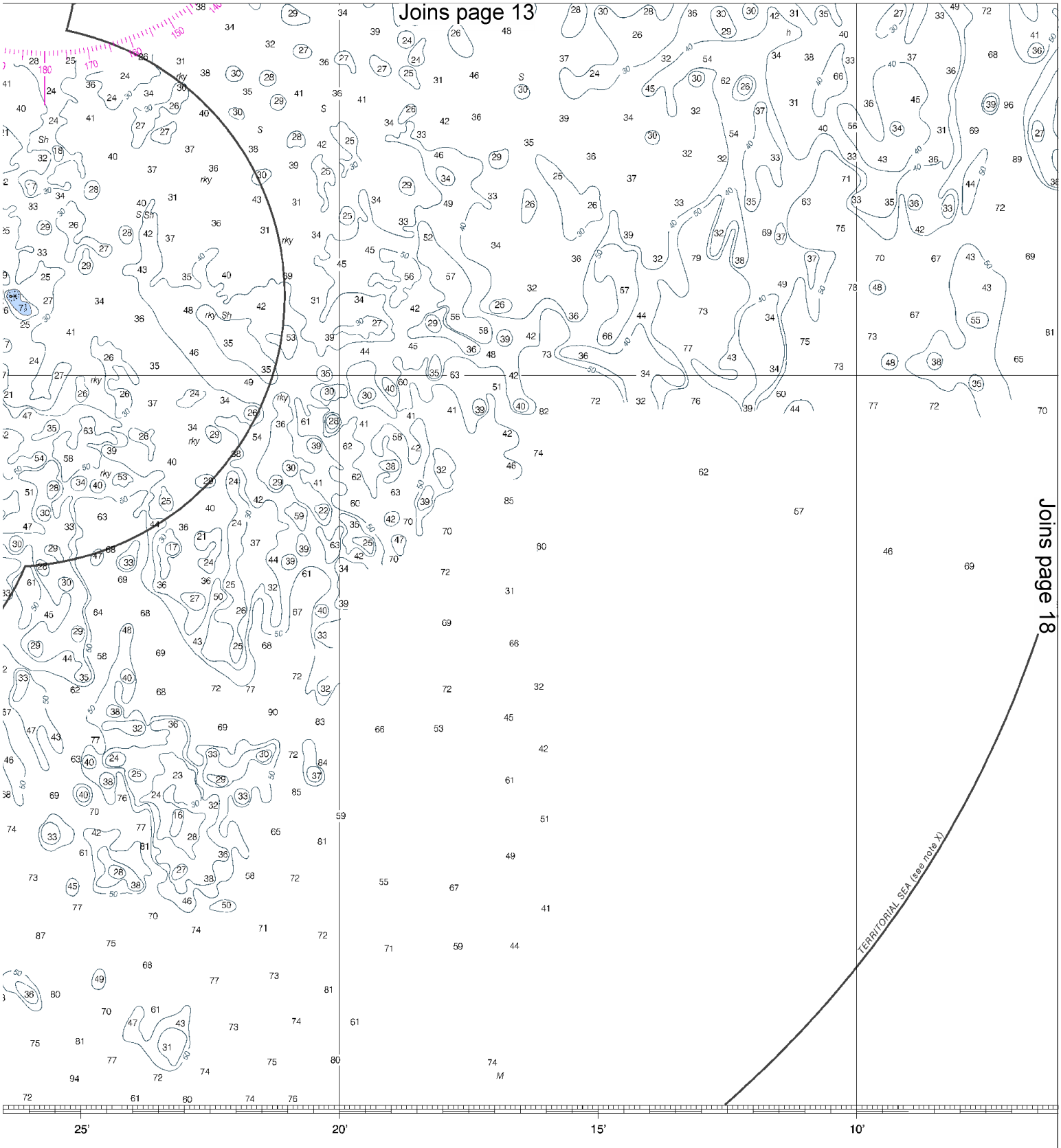
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



HOMS

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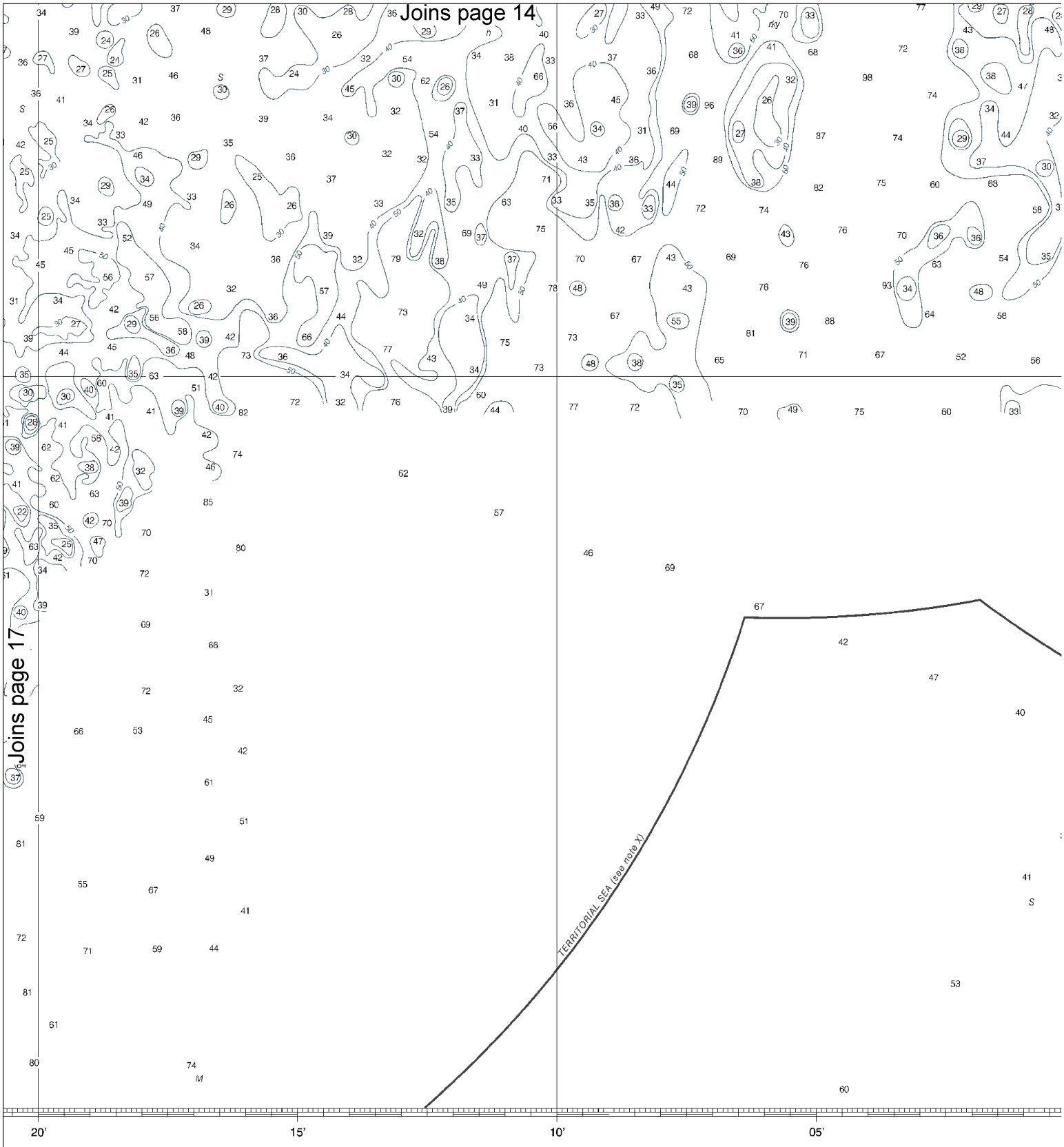
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 14

Joins page 17



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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

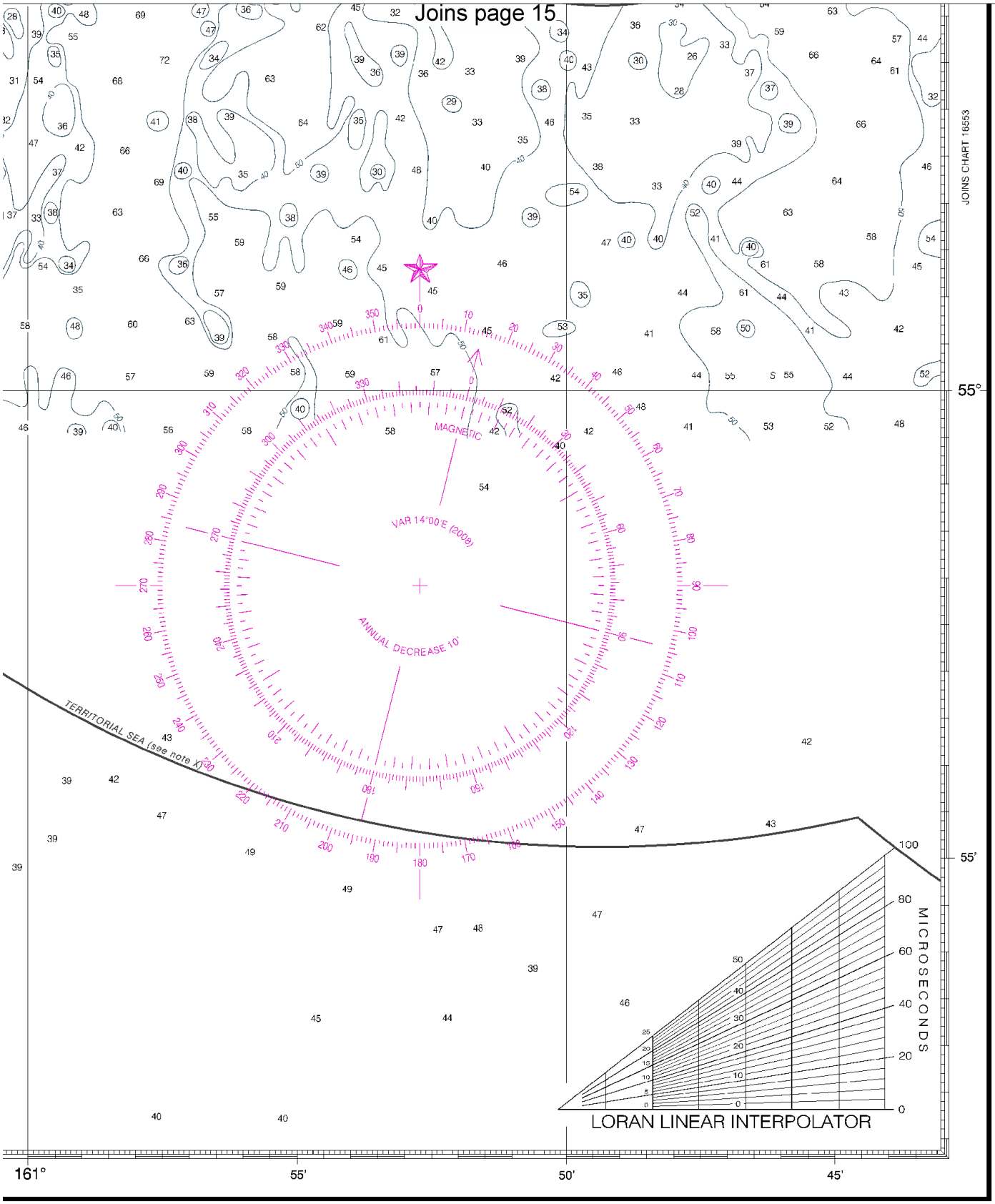
FATHOMS	1	2		
FEET	6	12		
METERS	1	2	3	4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Unga Island to Pavlof Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16551

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ED. NO. 10

NSN 7642014011276

NGA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16551

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

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Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.